

Jacques International Language Academy

FRENCH
ALL YOU NEED
TO KNOW TO
LIVE IN FRANCE

As A Beginner



JACQUES SARR

ALL YOU NEED TO KNOW TO LIVE IN FRANCE

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PREFACE

This book gives you all you need to know for everyday French conversations in various real-world settings like meeting people, greeting people, asking directions (finding your way around), presenting yourself, entertainment, dining, shopping, banking, speaking over the phone, and expressing your ideas, feelings, and emotions. After having practiced grammar basics, vocabulary, and the 5 tenses daily; you will be ready to live in France.

La bonne nouvelle (the good news) is that you are already speaking French when you say, “voilà, croissant, soupe du jour, entrée, à la mode, hors d’œuvre, joie de vivre, fauxpas, rendezvous, gaffe, déjà vu, bonbon, escargot, baguette, champagne, crêpes, à la carte or parfait.” Almost 40% of English words have French origin.

Learning French is like “building a table with 4 legs”. If one leg is missing, your table will not stand. The first leg is French pronunciation. Knowing thousands of French words and not pronouncing them properly is not efficient. It is not about accumulating words but pronouncing and using every French word or expression you have learned properly makes one a good speaker. So many of my students tell me, very excitedly, “I know 500 words” or “I know 1,000 words....” I always reply, “Good, but can you pronounce each word properly; use it properly according to French Language rules?”. The point is not about quantity, accumulation of words and expressions, but quality. It is easy to unintentionally miscommunicate if you do not learn how to use words and phrases properly and with correct pronunciation. Worse, what you say may be offensive.

The second leg is not only in the Present but also in the Past and Future tenses, which is known as the Conjugation of Verbs. If you do this, you will avoid only speaking in the Present tense and not make conjugation mistakes common to new French speakers. You will need to learn basic rules and polish your conjugation. You will then be able to speak and have a conversation in the Present, Past, and Future tenses properly.

The third leg is to follow and respect the French language rules by using proper sentence structure, known as Grammar. If you do this, you will avoid common grammar mistakes students make while speaking French. Students often procrastinate or just refuse to learn basic grammar rules, but, in the end, it is

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unavoidable. I advise students to study grammar for three months and move forward. French people will respect you more and look highly upon you when you speak French using proper grammar.

The fourth leg is French words and expressions or Vocabulary. Students should begin with learning common French words and phrases used in daily conversation. It is a waste of time to learn a word you will never use, or will use only once a year. Students should focus on words used daily or weekly. They need to apply the new words that they learn right away in class dialogues and conversations with classmates or French speakers. Joining a weekly French conversation group can be beneficial.

I used the 4-leg method to learn nine languages efficiently. In this book, you will learn French pronunciation, grammar, conjugation, and vocabulary simultaneously in each chapter.

About The Author

Founder Jacques, a dedicated Ph.D. candidate specializing in effective language learning and teaching methods, is deeply committed to providing top-tier education with a strong emphasis on value for his students. Proficient in 9 languages, he is currently pursuing his doctoral research on enhancing language learning and teaching efficiency. His extensive experience in teaching and learning languages has afforded him valuable insights into the challenges faced by language learners. To continually enhance his teaching skills and learning approaches, he seizes every available opportunity. Jacques's success story includes transforming a novice French learner, into an aspiring Quebec immigrant, within just one month. Under his guidance, she mastered essential conversation skills and successfully conducted a one-hour interview entirely in French, ultimately passing her French language test in New York.

Why This Book?

This book, "FRENCH: ALL YOU NEED TO KNOW TO LIVE IN FRANCE as a beginner," offers an invaluable companion for those aiming to master the French language and immerse themselves in its rich culture. Whether you're planning to relocate to France, explore its history and landscapes, or connect more deeply with its people, this comprehensive guide is your path to success. Crafted by Jacques Sarr, a dedicated language educator, and polyglot, it goes beyond teaching French fundamentals. It delves into efficient language acquisition, covering pronunciation, grammar, and practical conversational skills. Jacques' approach, likened to constructing a sturdy table with four legs—pronunciation, conjugation, grammar, and vocabulary provides a solid foundation for language proficiency. Dive into this book, embrace the language, and embark on a journey to confidently communicate and thrive in France.

Acknowledgments

In the journey of bringing this book to fruition, I have been fortunate to receive support, guidance, and inspiration from a myriad of individuals and sources. First and foremost, I extend my heartfelt gratitude to my students, whose enthusiasm for language learning has been a constant source of motivation. Your dedication and passion fuel my commitment to effective teaching methods.

I would like to express my appreciation to my colleagues in the field of language education, whose insights and experiences have enriched the content of this book. Your invaluable contributions have helped shape the approach and strategies within these pages.

I extend my deepest thanks to my family and friends for their unwavering support throughout this endeavor. Your encouragement and belief in my work have been my pillars of strength.

I am indebted to the publishers, Jacques International Language Academy, for their belief in the importance of this book and their dedication to making it a reality.

Lastly, to the readers, language enthusiasts, and anyone embarking on the exciting journey of learning French, I extend my warmest thanks. Your pursuit of language proficiency inspires me, and I hope this book serves as a valuable resource on your path to mastering French.

Jacques Sarr

Sponsors

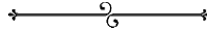
There is a heartfelt tribute to our esteemed sponsors, whose unwavering support and commitment have breathed life into this book. Their belief in the importance of language education and cultural exchange has been the driving force behind this endeavor. Through their generous contributions and shared passion for empowering language learners, our sponsors have played a pivotal role in making "FRENCH: ALL YOU NEED TO KNOW TO LIVE IN FRANCE as a beginner" a reality. As we express our deepest gratitude, we also invite readers to explore the stories and missions of our sponsors, recognizing their ongoing dedication to promoting language learning and fostering cross-cultural understanding

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1.

Pronunciation: Phonétique Alphabet Part 1

26 letters: same spelling as English,

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

A ah (like **Part**, Cat in English) **Baba** / **Papa** / **Lala** / **Mama**

B Bibi / Baba / Bobo / Bata / Abba

C has **3 sounds** depending on the vowel that comes next, and the little tail.

K / **Ca** **Cu** **Co** Café / Cuba / Cabine / Cannes / Code /

S / **Ce** **Ci** **Cy** Race / Face / Cite / Cigare / facile

Ç / (la cédille) **Ça** va / ça y est / reçu / façon

D Dada / Didi / Dedi / Dédi /

E (like in THE) Be / Re / Le / Me / Se / De / Te / Bé / Ré / Lé / Mé / Sé / Dé / Té

F Fafa / Fifi / Fofo

G has **2 sounds** depending on the vowel in front of G.

G / Ga gu go gare / gare de train / gâteau / gorille / Gutenberg

G / Ge Gi Gy Rage / Mage / Page / DuPage / Gigi / Gytane

H is **silent**, meaning it is **not pronounced**.

Hôtel / Se hâter / Thon / Python / Haut / Eau / Le thé / héros / hasard

I (i) (like Bill) Lire / Dire / limonade /

J (like Jerome JE) Jaja / Jojo / Juju / Jus / Jeje / JéJé **K** **L** **M** **N**

O (like **BOWL TOM**) Lolo / Momo / Bobo / Dodo / Tome / Rome / Exception Oui / Oui oui

P **Q** Qatar / **R**

S has **3 sounds** depending on the position of a word.

S at the beginning is **STAR** / Salut Sapin Site Sirop Sucre Se Six Simon Semer

S at the middle is **Z** Saison maiSon Paysan RaiSin FaiSan FaiSons LiSons

At the MIDDLE to have **STAR** it **SS** ASSiette paSSer taSSe caSSe maSSe

S at the end **silent** SaiSonS MaisonS PaysanS RaisinS FaisanS SapinS SiteS SiropS shows that noun or an adjective is **PLURIEL**

T

U (like déjà **Vu**, **bU**reau **cU**isine) / Buffet / Fondu / Cube / Cuba / (Cuisine Cousine)

V Vava Vilain **W** Wawa /

X Taxe / Axe / Taxi / Fax / Box / Maxime / Maximilien /

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Y Yaya / Yoyo / Yiyi / **Yeux** **Z** Zaza / Zozo

Un **œil** / Les **yeux**

SILENT LETTERS: Consonant at the end of a word.

Exceptions are (consonant is pronounced) **K, C, R, F, and L** when they appear at the end of a word. Exceptions are when **eiL, aiL, euilL**,

1. Le bifteck,
2. Le public, le lac. Le parc, le bac, un arc, un tic, un duc, en vrac, chic, choc, fric, flic, pic, (blanc)
3. Le golf, le chef, le tarif, le bœuf, un œuf, un croc, un roc, un sac, (un cerf)
4. Le reporter, jour, noir, soir, devoir, falloir, pouvoir, savoir, avoir, voir, revoir, ravir,
5. Un cheval, un chacal, un caporal, un amiral, le moral, un bal, un mal, un nul, un pull, un poil, un sol,

Articles – Le Genre (Gender) (Masculin /Féminin), Singulier/Pluriel.

The = Le (masculin), La (Feminin). Les (Pluriel)

a/an = Un (masculin), Une (feminin)

Some = Des

Pronoms Possessifs (Possessive Pronouns)

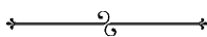
French	English
Masculine Singulier	
Mon	My
Ton	Your (informal singular)
Son	His/Her/Its
Feminine Singulier	
Ma	My
Ta	Your (informal singular)
Sa	Her/Its
Masculine Pluriel	
Mes	My
Tes	Your (informal singular)
Ses	His/Her/Its
Féminine Pluriel	
Mes	My
Tes	Your (informal singular)
Ses	His/Her/Its
Our	

Notre	Our, Singular
Nos	Our, Pluriel
Your	
Votre	Your ,Singular
Vos	Your, Pluriel
Their	
Leur	Their Singular
Leurs	Their, Pluriel

Verbs

Les groupes de verbes, Basic (Main) Verbs Part1

- être (to be) – Avoir
- (to have) Aller (to go)



2.

La Phonétique Alphabet Part 2

Combinations of letters

OU-Oi

By combining 2 letters the French language adds new sounds, to the 26 letters of the alphabet. For practice, you can write, and say aloud, 7 words for each sound.

1. OU same sound as **OO** in English. The Boo sound in English is written OU in French.

Bonjour / Louvre / Cou / Vous / Nous / le Cou (the neck) / un Coup d'Etat / Beaucoup / Donner un coup de téléphone / la Douche / foulard / Coucou / fou / Joue / Bouton / Boutique / Bouclier / Boudier / Bouffer / La bouffe / Une boucle d'oreille / Bougie / Boule / Couleur / Couloir / Couler / Couper / Coudre / Couter / Couteau / Douter / Douche / Double / Doubler / Foule / Fourchette / goûter / gout / goudron / jouer / Mousse / Mouche / Mouchoir / Moule / Mou / Mousse / Moudre / Moulin / Ours / Roux / Boulevard / Mouvement / Gouverneur / Gouvernement / Gourou / Bouillabaisse / Bouillon / Bouillir / Boucherie / Ratatouille / Boulette / Bouchée / Soupe / Cassoulet / Poule / Poulet / Souper / Souder / Soulard / Soulever / Souffler / Soumettre / Soumission / Souris / Sourire / Sousmarin / Souple / Source / Soulager / Soustraire / Août / Boulangerie / Boulanger /

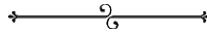
2. Oi = oowa Quoi / Pourquoi / Couloir / Voir / Au revoir / Voila / Soi / Moi / Toi /

La Loi (the Law) / la Droite / le Droit (the Law as a subject) / Odile étudie le Droit à Yale /
Le chien aboie (the dog barks) / Le croissant / les croissants / Noir / Noire / Boire
La Foi (the Faith) / Le Foie gras / Je parle trois fois par jour mais tu parles seulement une fois Boisson / Boite / Joie / Moine / Moisissure / Moisson / Une Noix / Noisette / Oie / Oiseau / Poire / Poisson / Poison / Poivre / Poids / Roi / Roitelet / Roissy / Soir / Soirée / Soie / Soif / Toilettes / Toit / Toiture / Toile / Voisin / Voisinage / Voile / Voiture / Voilier /

Practices And Exercises

Read aloud and write sentences.

- Find, and read aloud, 3 words with OU
- Find, and read aloud, 3 words with Oi
- Write one sentence with words that have OU
- Write one sentence with words that have Oi



3.

Basic Spelling and Pronunciation Phonétique Alphabet Part 3

The letter S

S has 3 sounds depending on the position of S in a word. Is the letter at the beginning, or the middle, or the end?

S at the beginning is pronounced

Salut Sport Stade Salut Salade Sapin Samedi Site Sirop Sucre Son Sa Ses Se Six Sept Simon Soixante Soir
Soirée Soupe Soleil Sirop Septembre Stylo Signe Signature Safari

S at the middle is Z

Poison Désert Saison maiSon RaiSon ViSage Paysan RaiSin FaiSan FaiSons LiSons BiSon Voisinage Cousin
Cousine église Case Ciseaux Base Vase

S in the MIDDLE of a word

At the MIDDLE of a word, to have the S sound, Frenchs write a double S, SS

PoiSSon Dessert Paris ASSiette PaSSer TaSSe CaSSer BoiSSon Moisson CroiSSant PaSSager PaSSage PaSSer
MaSSe MeSSe CaSSerole PouSSin MouSSe PiSSer TreSSer viSSe ClaSSE ClaSSique BaSSe GraiSSe

S at the end is silent.

French write S at the end of a word to show that the word (noun, adjective,...) is PLURIEL

SaiSonS MaisonS PaysanS RaisinS FaisanS SapinS SiteS SiropS TroiS AprèS MoiS

EXCEPTIONS:

Une Souris (a mouse) le dos (the back part of the body) – in pas (a step) – un cas (a case)

Practices And Exercises

Read aloud and write sentences.

- Find, and read aloud, 3 words with the letter S at the beginning of the word.
- Find, and read aloud, 3 words with the letter S in the middle of the word.
- Find, and read aloud, 3 words with the letter S at the end of the word.
- Write one sentence with the letter S at the beginning of a word.
- Write one sentence with the letter S in the middle of a word.
- Write one sentence with the letter S at the end of the word
- What are your three French words with the letter S?

Adjectifs (Adjectives)

Adjectives in French are an important part of speech as they are used to describe and provide more information about nouns. Here are some key points about adjectives in French :

1. Agreement :

Adjectives must agree in gender (masculine/feminine) and number (singular/plural) with the nouns they modify. For example:

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- Masculine singular: Un homme intelligent (An intelligent man)
- Feminine singular: Une femme intelligente (An intelligent woman)
- Masculine plural : Des hommes intelligents (Intelligent men)
- Feminine plural : Des femmes intelligentes (Intelligent women)

2. Placement:

In most cases, adjectives in French are placed after the noun they modify. However, some adjectives are placed before the noun, and these often have a different meaning when placed before the noun. For example:

- Le grand homme (The great man)
- Un homme grand (A tall man)

3. BANGS Adjectives:

Some adjectives are exceptions to the rule and are placed before the noun. These adjectives can be remembered using the acronym BANGS, which stands for Beauty, Age, Number, Goodness, and Size. Common BANGS adjectives include "beau" (beautiful), "nouveau" (new), and "grand" (big).

4. Comparative and Superlative Forms:

Adjectives can also be used to compare things in terms of superiority or inferiority. The comparative form is used for comparison (e.g., plus intelligent - more intelligent), and the superlative form is used to express the highest degree (e.g., le plus intelligent - the most intelligent).

5. Demonstrative Adjectives:

These adjectives are used to indicate which specific noun you are referring to. Common demonstrative adjectives include "ce" (this/that), "cette" (this/that, feminine), and "ces" (these/those).

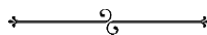
6. Possessive Adjectives:

These adjectives show possession and indicate who owns or possesses something. They agree with the gender and number of the noun being possessed. Common possessive adjectives include "mon" (my), "ton" (your), and "son" (his/her/its).

7. Interrogative Adjectives:

These adjectives are used to ask questions about specific qualities or characteristics of a noun. Common interrogative adjectives include "quel" (which/what), "quels" (which/what, plural), and "quelle" (which/what, feminine).

Main Verbs Part 3 (oir)



4.

Basic Spelling and Pronunciation Phonétique Alphabet

The three letters H C G

H is silent, which means it is not pronounced.

Un Hôtel / Hôpital / Habitat / Habitude / Homme / Un Héros / Thon/ Python / tHé / Hasard

C has 3 sounds depending on the vowel that comes next, and the little tail under the C.

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K Ca Cu Co Café/Capitaine/ Cuba/cube / Cabine/ Cannes/ Code/ Cage/Chocolat / Cameroun / Camarade de classe /Canal / Caporal / Cave /Colonel Commandant / Coupe / Coller / Compter / Comptable

S Ce Ci Cy Race/ Face /citation / citron / acide / ciment/ ciseaux / Cite / Cité / Cigare / cigale /Pharmacie /facile / Cela / Ceci / Cinéma / Cycle / Cycliste/Cyclone / Cigogne / Cent / Cible /

Ç/ (la cédille) Comment Ça va /ça y est/reçu /façon /maçon / s

G has 2 sounds depending on the vowel in front of G.

1. Gu / Ga Gu Go gare /gare de train /garage /gâteau / gorille / Goûter / le goût Gutenberg / Lagune / légume /

2. G / Ge Gi Gy Rage / Mage / Orange / Page / DuPage / à la page /Origine /Gigi / une Gitane/ gigantesque / géant / geler / gémir /agiter /Bouger

Practices And Exercises

Read aloud and write sentences.

- Find, and read aloud 3 words with the letter H
- Find, and read aloud 3 words with ca and 3 words with us
- Find, and read aloud 3 words with co and 3 words with ce
- Find, and read aloud 3 words with ci and 3 words with cy
- Find, and read aloud 3 words with ga and 3 words with gu
- Find, and read aloud 3 words with go, 3 words with ge, 3 words with Gi and 3 words with Gy
- Write one sentence with the letter H, one sentence with the letter C, and one sentence with the letter G.

Colors (Couleurs)

Some basic colors in French are:

Rouge - Red

Jaune - Yellow

Bleu - Blue

Vert - Green

Noir - Black

Blanc - White

Marron - Brown

Rose - Pink

Violet - Purple

Prônons sujets: (Subjective Pronouns)

Singulier (1 person does the action)

Je (I)

Tu(you)

il (He)

elle (She)

On(one someone)

Pluriel (two or more do the action)

Nous (We)

Vous (You all)

ils (the masculine)

elles (they feminine)

Basic, most important and used verbs Part 2: Faire – Aimer – Vouloir – Pouvoir

Construction de Phrases (Sentence Structure Building):

Sujet (Subject, who does the action) – Verbe (the action) – Object (Who receives the action. In between these three parts, there are connecting words or prepositions.

How to ask questions:

In French, there are several ways to ask questions, and two common methods include using "Est-ce que" and "Qu'est-ce que."

Here's how they work:

1. *Est-ce que*: This is a straightforward way to turn a statement into a yes-or-no question. It is typically placed at the beginning of a sentence.

- Est-ce que tu parles français ? (Do you speak French?)

- Est-ce que vous aimez le café ? (Do you like coffee?)

2. *Qu'est-ce que*: This phrase is used to ask "What" questions and is typically followed by a subject and a verb.

- Qu'est-ce que tu manges ? (What are you eating?)

- Qu'est-ce que vous faites ce soir ? (What are you doing tonight?)

The Present with regular verbs 1st group, 2nd group, 3rd group

1st Group (Verbs ending in -er):

These are the most common verbs in French, and they follow a regular pattern in conjugation.

For example, let's take the verb "parler" (to speak):

Je parle	I speak
Tu parles	You speak, informal singular
Il/elle/on parle	He/she/one speaks
Nous parlons	We speak
Vous parlez	You speak, formal singular or plural
Ils/elles parlent	They speak

2nd Group (Verbs ending in -ir):

Verbs in this group typically end in -ir and follow a slightly different conjugation pattern in the present tense. Here's an example with the verb "finir" (to finish):

Je finis	I finish
Tu finis	You finish, informal singular
Il/elle/on finit	He/she/one finishes

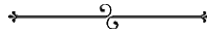
Nous finissons	We finish
Vous finissez	You finish, formal singular or plural
Ils/elles finissent	They finish

3rd Group (Verbs ending in -re and irregular verbs):

The 3rd group includes a wide range of verbs, including irregular verbs and verbs ending in -re. There is no fixed pattern for conjugating 3rd group verbs in the present tense, so each verb must be learned individually. Here's an example with the verb "prendre" (to take), which is irregular:

Je prends	I take
Tu prends	You take, informal singular
Il/elle/on prend	He/she/one takes
Nous prenons	We take
Vous prenez	You take, formal singular or plural
Ils/elles prennent	They take

Irregular verbs in the 3rd group often have unique conjugation patterns in the present tense, so it's important to memorize them individually. Some common irregular verbs in this group include "avoir" (to have) and "être" (to be).



5.

Phonétique Alphabet ACCENTS

é è ê et

e is pronounced e in **DuPage**. Do not pronounce 'e' like 'a' in English

To have the English sound "a," French put an accent on the letter "e," or they add the letter t next to the letter "e." **é, è, ê** have the same sound. **et** (and) is pronounced fast.

Mon père et ma mère sont **mes** parents. Le **café** et la **crème**. Le travail et la danse. Le biscuit **et** le chocolat sont dans la maison. Mon père et ma mère sont dans la cuisine. Mon oncle **et** ma tante sont en France.

é (accent AIGU)

odyssée / étudiant / écouter / égarer / élève / étudier / ébéniste / étoile école / écarter / écailles / échelle / écharpe / échapper / élargir / énoncer / étaler / s'étirer / évasion / désirer / déménager / dénigrer / dépasser / départ / dévier / méthode / mélanger / ménage / méninges / périr / périr / résister / répondre / céder

è (accent GRAVE)

élève / mère / père / grève / trêve / Une pêche (a peach) / brève / étagère amère / crèche / sèvre When to put accent grave élève

ê (accent circonflexe / chapeau)

Rêve (dream) / Tête (head) / Bête (beast) / Fête (fiesta) / Même (same) / Pêcher (to fish) / la Crête (peak of mountain) / la Pêche (the fishing) / Un baptême / Une trêve (à break) / la pêche (the phishing) / Prêtre

Et Odile danse le ballet / Le valet à Trump Tower est très gentil (Nice) / nettoyer la chambre chaque semaine / Une raquette de Tennis / Dette / Odette / frêle / cette / nettoyer / facette / recette / mettre / assiette / cuvette / Buvette / Crevette / Courgette / Disette / Toilette / allumette / fourchette...

Practices And Exercises

Read aloud and write sentences.

- Find, and read aloud, 3 words with é
- Find, and read aloud, 3 words with è
- Find, and read aloud, 3 words with ê
- Find, and read aloud, 3 words with et
- Write one sentence with words that have é
- Write one sentence with words that have è
- Write one sentence with words that have ê
- Write one sentence with words that have et

How to ask question: Inversion

Asking questions in French using inversion involves reversing the order of the subject and verb. This is often used in formal or written language. Here's how it works:

1. Start with the subject.
2. Follow it with the conjugated verb.
3. Place a hyphen or a dash (-) between the subject and verb.
4. Continue with the rest of the sentence.

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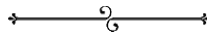
For example:

Parlez-vous français? (Do you speak French?)

Avez-vous vu ce film? (Have you seen this movie?)

Êtes-vous prêt pour demain? (Are you ready for tomorrow?)

Inversion is commonly used with questions that begin with question words like "que" (what), "qui" (who), "où" (where), "quand" (when), and "comment" (how).



6.

Phonétique Alphabet ACCENTS

er ez

e is pronounced e in DuPage. Do not pronounce 'e' like 'a' in English

To have the English sound "a", in French we add a letter next to the letter e. eR and eZ have the same sound, they are pronounced the same.

eR (accent AIGU)

odyssée ////////// étudiant égarer élève étudier ébéniste étoile école

eZ (accent GRAVE)

élève////mère

Practices And Exercises

Read aloud and write sentences.

- Find, and read aloud, 3 words with **eR**
- Find, and read aloud, 3 words with **eZ**
- Write one sentence with words that have **eR**
- Write one sentence with words that have **eZ**

Numbers (120 / 21100 / 1011,000,000)

1. Cardinal Numbers (Les Nombres Cardinaux):

120 is "cent vingt" (100 + 20).

21,100 is "vingt et un mille cent" (21,000 + 100).

1,011,000,000 is "un milliard onze millions" (1,011,000,000).

2. Ordinal Numbers (Les Nombres Ordinaux):

For ordinal numbers, you generally add "ième" to the cardinal number. For example:

1st: "premier" (masculine) or "première" (feminine).

2nd: "deuxième."

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3rd: "troisième."

4th: "quatrième."

3. Telling Time (Dire l'Heure):

In French, to tell time, you typically use "heure" (hour) and "minute" (minute).

For example, **2:30** is "deux heures trente" (2 hours 30 minutes).

To say "a.m." and "p.m.," you can use "du matin" (in the morning) and "de l'après-midi" (in the afternoon). For example:

3:45 a.m. is "trois heures quarante-cinq du matin."

3:45 p.m. is "quatre heures moins le quart de l'après-midi."

4. Numbers from 101 to a Billion (Les Nombres de 101 à un Milliard):

101 is "cent un."

1,000 is "mille."

1,000,000 is "un million."

1,000,000,000 is "un milliard."

Adverbs:

Adverbs in French are used to modify verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs. They often provide information about how, when, where, or to what degree an action is performed. Here are some common adverbs in French

1. Bien - Well

- Ex: Il parle bien français. (He speaks French well.)

2. Tout - Very

- Ex: C'est tout simplement incroyable. (It's simply incredible.)

3. Très - Very

- Ex: Elle est très intelligente. (She is very intelligent.)

4. Peu - Little

- Ex: Il a peu d'argent. (He has little money.)

5. Beaucoup - A lot

- Ex: J'aime beaucoup ce film. (I really like this movie.)

6. Vite - Quickly

- Ex: Courez vite ! (Run quickly!)

7. Déjà - Already

- Ex: J'ai déjà mangé. (I have already eaten.)

8. Maintenant - Now

- Ex: Nous devons partir maintenant. (We have to leave now.)

9. Souvent - Often

- Ex: Ils sortent souvent ensemble. (They often go out together.)

10. Tard - Late

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- Ex: Ne soyez pas en retard ! (Don't be late!)

11. Bien sûr - Of course

- Ex: Bien sûr, je viendrai à la fête. (Of course, I'll come to the party.)

12. Pourtant - However

- Ex: Il fait beau. Pourtant, il ne veut pas sortir. (The weather is nice. However, he doesn't want to go out.)

13. Aussi - Also, too

- Ex: Elle est gentille, aussi intelligente. (She is kind, and also intelligent.)

14. Là-bas - Over there

- Ex: Le magasin est là-bas. (The store is over there.)

15. Ensuite - Then, next

- Ex: D'abord, nous mangerons, puis nous sortirons. (First, we'll eat, then we'll go out.)

The Near Future with regular verbs and with irregular verbs

In French, you can express the near future (le futur proche) using regular and irregular verbs. The near future is often used to talk about actions that will happen in the near future, and it's formed by using the present tense of the verb "aller" (to go) followed by the infinitive form of the main verb. Here's how it works with both regular and irregular verbs:

Regular Verbs:

1. Je vais manger (I am going to eat.)
2. Tu vas étudier. (You are going to study.)
3. Il/elle/on va parler (He/she/one is going to speak.)
4. Nous allons voyager. (We are going to travel.)
5. Vous allez danser. (You are going to dance.)
6. Ils/elles vont arriver. (They are going to arrive.)

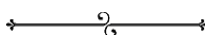
In the examples above, "vais," "vas," "va," "allons," "allez," and "vont" are the conjugated forms of the verb "aller," and the infinitive verbs (manger, étudier, parler, voyager, danser, arriver) remain in their base form.

Irregular Verbs:

Irregular verbs in the near future are formed the same way, but the conjugation of "aller" is still used. Here are a few examples:

1. Je vais faire. (I am going to do/make.)
2. Tu vas venir (You are going to come.)
3. Il/elle/on va devoir (He/she/one is going to have to.)
4. Nous allons pouvoir. (We are going to be able to.)
5. Vous allez savoir. (You are going to know.)
6. Ils/elles vont être. (They are going to be.)

In these examples, "faire," "venir," "devoir," "pouvoir," "savoir," and "être" are irregular verbs, but they still follow the same structure as regular verbs in the near future.



7.

Phonétique Alphabet Accents

ai ei es

e is pronounced e in DuPage. Do not pronounce 'e' like 'a' in English

To have the English sound "a", in French we combine two letters. Ai, ei, and es have the same sound, they are pronounced the same.

Ai odyssée ////////// étudiant uter égarer élève étudier ébéniste étoile école

Ei élève ////mère

Es élève ////mère

Practices And Exercises

- Read aloud and write sentences.
- Find, and read aloud, 3 words with **ai**
- Find, and read aloud, 3 words with **ei**
- Find, and read aloud, 3 words with **es**
- Write one sentence with words that have **ai**
- Write one sentence with words that have **ei**
- Write one sentence with words that have **es**

Days of the Week (Les Jours de la Semaine):

1. Lundi - Monday
2. Mardi - Tuesday
3. Mercredi - Wednesday
4. Jeudi - Thursday
5. Vendredi - Friday
6. Samedi - Saturday
7. Dimanche - Sunday

Months of the Year (Les Mois de l'Année):

1. Janvier - January
2. Février - February
3. Mars - March
4. Avril - April
5. Mai - May
6. Juin - June
7. Juillet - July
8. Août - August
9. Septembre - September
10. Octobre - October
11. Novembre - November
12. Décembre - December

Saying the Date (Dire la Date):

To say the date in French, you typically start with the day, followed by the month and the year:

- Aujourd'hui, c'est le 4 octobre 2023. (Today is October 4, 2023.)

School (L'École):

1. L'école - School
2. La salle de classe - Classroom
3. Les élèves - Students
4. Le professeur - Teacher/Professor
5. Les devoirs - Homework
6. L'examen - Exam
7. Le cahier - Notebook
8. Le crayon - Pencil
9. Le stylo - Pen

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- 10. Le livre - Book
- 11. La calculatrice - Calculator
- 12. La craie - Chalk
- 13. Le tableau - Blackboard/Whiteboard
- 14. La leçon - Lesson
- 15. L'éducation - Education

School Subjects (Les Matières Scolaires):

- 1. Les mathématiques - Mathematics/Math
- 2. La science - Science
- 3. La géographie - Geography
- 4. L'histoire - History
- 5. La langue française - French Language
- 6. L'anglais - English
- 7. La musique - Music
- 8. L'art - Art
- 9. La chimie - Chemistry
- 10. La physique - Physics
- 11. La biologie - Biology
- 12. La littérature - Literature
- 13. L'informatique - Computer Science
- 14. L'éducation physique - Physical Education

Adjective vs Adverbs:

Understanding the difference between adjectives and adverbs in French is essential for constructing proper sentences and conveying meaning accurately. Here are some common adjective-adverb pairs with explanations:

1. Bien (Adverb) vs. Bon (Adjective):

Bien is an adverb that means "well" and is used to modify verbs.

Il parle bien (He speaks well.)

Bon is an adjective that means "good" and is used to describe nouns.

C'est un bon livre. (It's a good book.)

2. Mieux (Adverb) vs. Meilleur (Adjective):

Mieux is an adverb meaning "better" and is used to modify verbs.

Elle chante mieux que lui. (She sings better than him.)

Meilleur is an adjective meaning "better" or "best" and is used to describe nouns.

C'est le meilleur film que j'aie vu. (It's the best movie I've seen.)

3. Mal (Adverb) vs. Mauvais (Adjective):

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Mal is an adverb that means "badly" and is used to modify verbs.

Il chante mal. (He sings badly.)

Mauvais is an adjective that means "bad" and is used to describe nouns.

C'est un mauvais rêve. (It's a bad dream.)

Other common adjectives and adverbs pairs include:

- **Vite** (Adverb) vs. **Rapide** (Adjective): Elle court vite. (She runs quickly.)

- **Tard** (Adverb) vs. **Tardif** (Adjective): Il est arrivé tard. (He arrived late.)

- **Fort** (Adverb) vs. **Forte** (Adjective): Il parle fort. (He speaks loudly.)

Remember that adjectives modify nouns (e.g., good book), while adverbs modify verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs (e.g., sings well, very quickly)..

The Passé Composé with avoir

The Passé Composé is a common past tense in French, and when conjugated with the auxiliary verb "avoir" (to have), it is used to express actions that are completed in the past. Here's how it works:

1. Conjugation of "avoir" (to have) in the present tense:

- J'ai (I have)
- Tu as (You have)
- Il/elle/on a (He/she/one has)
- Nous avons (We have)
- Vous avez (You have)
- Ils/elles ont (They have)

2. Formation of the Passé Composé:

- To form the Passé Composé with "avoir," you need the present tense conjugation of "avoir" and the past participle of the main verb.
- The past participle of regular -er verbs is formed by replacing the -er ending with -é.
- The past participle of regular -ir verbs is formed by replacing the -ir ending with -i.
- The past participle of regular -re verbs is formed by replacing the -re ending with -u.

Example with a regular -er verb "parler" (to speak):

J'ai parlé (I spoke)

Tu as parlé (You spoke)

Example with a regular -ir verb "finir" (to finish):

J'ai fini (I finished)

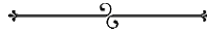
Tu as fini (You finished)

Example with a regular -re verb "vendre" (to sell):

J'ai vendu (I sold)

Tu as vendu (You sold)

The Passé Composé with "avoir" is widely used in French to describe completed actions in the past and is an essential tense for expressing past events.



8.

Phonétique Alphabet Accents

ed ef el

e is pronounced **e** in DuPage. Do not pronounce 'e' like 'a' in English

To have the English sound "a", in French we combine two letters. Ed, ef, and el have the same sound, they are pronounced the same.

ed odyssée ////////// étudiant égarer élève étudier ébéniste étoile école

ef élève ////mère

el élève ////mère

Practices And Exercises

Read aloud and write sentences.

- Find, and read aloud, 3 words with **e**
- Find, and read aloud, 3 words with **ef**
- Find, and read aloud, 3 words with **el**
- Write one sentence with words that have **ed**
- Write one sentence with words that have **ef**
- Write one sentence with words that have **el**
- Dialogue et Conversation (pourboire, dessert, entrée, garçon...
- Les Prépositions (Prépositions) : a/ de, y/en.
- The Passé Composé with être – images

Dining Related Vocabulary

Meals (Repas)

1. Le petit-déjeuner - Breakfast

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2. Le déjeuner - Lunch

3. Le dîner - Dinner

Dishes (Plats):

1. L'entrée - Appetizer

2. Le plat principal - Main course

3. Le dessert - Dessert

4. La soupe - Soup

5. La salade - Salad

6. Le sandwich - Sandwich

7. Le fromage - Cheese

8. La pizza - Pizza

9. Les pâtes - Pasta

10. Le poisson - Fish

11. Le poulet - Chicken

12. Le steak - Steak

13. Les légumes - Vegetables

Cuisines (Cuisines)

1. La cuisine française - French cuisine

2. La cuisine italienne - Italian cuisine

3. La cuisine chinoise - Chinese cuisine

4. La cuisine japonaise - Japanese cuisine

5. La cuisine mexicaine - Mexican cuisine

6. La cuisine indienne - Indian cuisine

7. La cuisine méditerranéenne - Mediterranean cuisine

8. La cuisine végétarienne - Vegetarian cuisine

9. La cuisine vegan - Vegan cuisine

10. La cuisine du monde - World cuisine

Ordering at a Restaurant (Commander au restaurant):

1. La carte - Menu

2. Le serveur / La serveuse - Waiter / Waitress

3. Commander - To order

4. L'addition - Bill

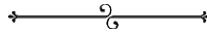
5. Les boissons - Drinks

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6. Le vin - Wine
7. L'eau - Water
8. Le café - Coffee
9. Le thé - Tea
10. Les hors-d'œuvre - Appetizers
11. Les plats du jour - Daily specials
12. Recommandation du chef - Chef's recommendation

Common Phrases (Phrases courantes):

1. Je voudrais... - I would like...
2. L'addition, s'il vous plaît. - The bill, please.
3. Qu'est-ce que vous recommandez ? - What do you recommend?
4. Je suis végétarien(ne). - I am vegetarian.
5. L'assiette du jour - Today's special
6. Est-ce que le service est inclus ? - Is the service charge included?



9.

Home: Parts of Home and Activities

Parts of Home

Learning the names of various rooms and items in a French home is essential for everyday conversations. Here are some key terms:

- La cuisine: The kitchen.
- Le salon: The living room.
- La chambre: The bedroom.
- La salle de bains: The bathroom.
- La salle à manger: The dining room.
- Le jardin: The garden.
- La porte: The door.
- La fenêtre: The window.
- Le lit: The bed.
- Le canapé: The sofa.
- La table: The table.
- La chaise: The chair.

Daily Activities

Describe your daily routines and activities using the following phrases:

- Je me réveille: I wake up.
- Je me lève: I get up.
- Je prends une douche: I take a shower.
- Je m'habille: I get dressed.
- Je déjeune: I have breakfast.
- Je vais au travail/à l'école: I go to work/school.
- Je rentre à la maison: I return home.
- Je dîne: I have dinner.
- Je me couche: I go to bed.

Comparisons of Words and Expressions

Understanding comparisons is essential in any language. Here are some common expressions:

Plus... que: More... than.

Moins... que: Less... than.

Aussi... que: As... as.

Example: Il est plus grand que moi (He is taller than me).

The Imperfect Tense

The imperfect tense is used to describe past actions that were ongoing or habitual. It's an important tense for storytelling and expressing past experiences. Here's how to form it:

For regular er verbs, remove the er and add the following endings: ais, ais, ait, ions, iez, aient .

Example: J'aimais le cinéma (I used to like the movies).

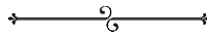
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For regular *ir* and *re* verbs, remove the *ir* or *re* and add the following endings: *issais, issais, issait, issions, issiez, issaient* .

Example: Elle finissait son travail à cinq heures (She used to finish her work at five o'clock).

Practice and Exercises

- Describe your daily routine using the imperfect tense.
- Create sentences comparing different aspects of your life or experiences.
- Write a short paragraph about your favorite room in your home and why you like it.

**10.****Meeting People****Formal vs. Informal Communication.****Formal:**

The formal mode of address, often referred to as "*vous*," is used when addressing someone you don't know well or when showing respect to someone in a higher position, such as an elder, a supervisor, or a stranger. It's also the preferred form in professional settings.

Example: "Bonjour, Madame Dupont. Comment allez-vous?" (Hello, Mrs. Dupont. How are you?)

Informal:

The informal mode of address, known as "*tu*," is used among friends, peers, or individuals of the same age group when there's a level of familiarity and comfort in the relationship.

Example: "Salut, Jean. Comment ça va ?" (Hi, Jean. How are you?)

Describing Yourself:

When meeting new people, it's common to introduce yourself by providing some basic information about who you are. Here are a few phrases to help you describe yourself:

- Je m'appelle (Your Name): I am called (Your Name).
- J'ai (Age) ans: I am (Age) years old.
- Je suis (Nationality): I am (Nationality).
- Je viens de (Your Hometown): I come from (Your Hometown).
- Je travaille comme (Your Occupation): I work as (Your Occupation).
- J'aime (Your Hobbies/Interests): I like (Your Hobbies/Interests).

Pronouns and Greetings- Soyons polis

When conversing with others, it's important to know the appropriate pronouns and greetings:

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- Bonjour: Good morning / Hello (used in the morning and early afternoon).
Bonsoir: Good evening (used in the late afternoon and evening).
- Salut: Hi / Hello (informal greeting).
- Comment ça va ? : How are you?
- Ça va bien, merci: I'm doing well, thank you.
- Et toi ? : And you? (informal)
- Et vous ? : And you? (formal)
- Enchanté(e): Nice to meet you (used when meeting someone for the first time).
- À bientôt: See you soon.

How to say 'sorry' in French.

1. **Désolé:** This is a common way to say "sorry" in French. It's often used in casual situations among friends or acquaintances.

Désolé (masculine) - You can use this if you are male.

Désolée (feminine) - You can use this if you are female.

For example:

"Désolé, je suis en retard." (Sorry, I'm late.)

"Désolée de ne pas avoir pu venir hier." (Sorry I couldn't come yesterday.)

2. **Pardon:** This word can also mean "sorry," and it's suitable for more formal situations or when you want to be polite.

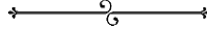
For example:

"Pardon, je vous ai dérangé." (Sorry, I disturbed you.)

"Pardon, je ne vous ai pas entendu." (Sorry, I didn't hear you.)

Practice and Exercises

- Practice introducing yourself using the phrases mentioned above, both in formal and informal settings.
- Roleplay conversations where you alternate between formal and informal language with a partner or language tutor.
- Create dialogues that involve greetings, introductions, and simple exchanges between characters.



11.

Emotions and Feelings

Understanding and expressing emotions is a fundamental aspect of effective communication and connecting with others in any language. In this chapter, we explore the rich vocabulary and phrases to help you convey your emotions and feelings in French.

Adjectives for Emotions

- Heureux/Heureuse: Happy
- Triste: Sad
- Excité/Excitée: Excited
- Enthousiaste: Enthusiastic
- Déçu/Déçue: Disappointed
- Agressif/Agressive: Aggressive
- Apeuré/Apeurée: Afraid

Pronouns and Verbs

Understand how to use personal pronouns and verbs to convey your emotions. Practice sentences like Je suis content (I am happy), Il est en colère (He is angry), and Elle est surprise (She is surprised).

Pronoms Objet Indirect (Indirect Object Pronouns).

These pronouns are essential for avoiding redundancy and simplifying your speech.

For example:

Me (to me)

Te (to you, singular)

Lui (to him/her)

Nous (to us)

Vous (to you, plural)

Leur (to them)

Direct vs. Indirect Object Pronouns

Distinguish between direct and indirect object pronouns. Understand when to use le, la, les (direct object pronouns) and when to use me, te, lui, nous, vous, leur (indirect object pronouns).

Le Future Simple (The Simple Future Tense)

Regular Verbs:

For regular verbs, the endings are added to the infinitive form of the verb. Here are the endings for different subject pronouns:

- Je (I) - ai (e.g., j'aimerai - I will love)
- Tu (You, singular) - as (e.g., tu mangeras - You will eat)
- Il/Elle/On (He/She/One) - a (e.g., il dansera - He will dance)
- Nous (We) - ons (e.g., nous parlerons - We will talk)

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- Vous (You, pluriel) - ez (e.g., vous finirez - You will finish)
- Ils/Elles (They) - ont (e.g., ils partiront - They will leave)

Irregular Verbs:

Irregular verbs have unique stems and endings. Common irregular verbs include avoir (to have), être (to be), and faire (to do/make). For example, j'aurai (I will have), tu seras (You will be), and il fera (He will do).

Usage:

The Future Simple is used for actions that will occur in the future, such as plans, predictions, or promises. It's also employed in conditional sentences to express what would happen under certain conditions.

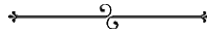
Examples:

- Demain, je voyagerai à Paris. (Tomorrow, I will travel to Paris.)
- Tu liras ce livre ce soir. (You will read this book tonight.)
- Nous irons au cinéma si le temps le permet. (We will go to the cinema if the weather permits.)

Common Phrases

Expand your conversational toolkit with phrases commonly used to discuss emotions:

- Ça va? (How are you?)
- Je me sens... (I feel...)
- Je suis... (I am...)
- Ça me rend... (It makes me...)
- J'ai hâte de... (I can't wait to..)



12.

Modes of Transport

Here are some basic French words and phrases related to places and names that you might encounter while traveling, at the airport, in a taxi, using public transport, and at the train station:

Traveling - Voyager:

Aéroport (m) - Airport

Gare routière (f) - Bus station

Vacances (fpl) - Vacation

Destination (f) - Destination

Compagnie aérienne (f) - Airline

Example :

1. Je voyage en avion pour mes vacances. (I travel by plane for my vacations.)
2. Nous aimons découvrir de nouveaux endroits en voyageant. (We enjoy exploring new places while traveling.)

Airport - Aéroport:

Terminal des départs (m) - Departures terminal

Terminal des arrivées (m) - Arrivals terminal

Billet d'avion (m) - Airplane ticket

Contrôle de sécurité (m) - Security check

Vol (m) - Flight

Example :

Mon vol part de l'aéroport Charles de Gaulle. (My flight departs from Charles de Gaulle Airport.)

Les passagers attendent leur vol à la porte d'embarquement. (Passengers are waiting for their flight at the boarding gate.)

Taxi - Taxi:

Hôtel (m) - Hotel

Tarif (m) - Fare

Arrêt (m) - Stop

Conducteur de taxi (m) - Taxi driver

Example :

J'ai pris un taxi pour me rendre à l'hôtel. (I took a taxi to get to the hotel.)

Le chauffeur de taxi connaissait bien la ville. (The taxi driver was familiar with the city.)

Public Transport - Transport en commun:

Station de métro (f) - Subway station

ALL YOU NEED TO KNOW TO LIVE IN FRANCE

Bus (m) - Bus

Tramway (m) - Tram

Ticket de métro (m) - Subway ticket

Arrêt de bus (m) - Bus stop

Passager (m/f) - Passenger

Exemples :

Prendre le métro est un moyen pratique de se déplacer en ville. (Taking the subway is a convenient way to get around the city.)

Les bus circulent fréquemment dans cette région. (Buses run frequently in this area.)

At the Train Station - À la gare :

Voie (f) - Platform

Guichet (m) - Ticket counter

Train (m) - Train

Départ (m) - Departure

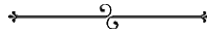
Arrivée (f) - Arrival

Tableau (m) des départs et des arrivées - Departure and arrival board

Exemples :

Nous avons réservé nos billets de train en avance. (We booked our train tickets in advance.)

Les voyageurs attendent sur le quai de la gare. (Travelers are waiting on the train platform.)



13.

Pronoms Démonstratifs (Demonstrative Pronouns)

Démonstrative pronouns in French are words that replace or refer to specific nouns in a sentence while indicating their proximity or distance. These pronouns help provide clarity and context to your communication.

The basic forms of demonstrative pronouns in French are:

1. Celui (masculine singular): It corresponds to "this one" or "the one" for masculine singular nouns.

- Ce livre est cher. Celui-ci est moins cher. (This book is expensive. This one is less expensive.)

2. Celle (feminine singular): It corresponds to "this one" or "the one" for feminine singular nouns.

- Cette voiture est rapide. Celle-là est encore plus rapide. (This car is fast. That one is even faster.)

3. Ceux (masculine plural): It corresponds to "these ones" or "the ones" for masculine plural nouns.

- Ces stylos sont rouges. Ceux-ci sont bleus. (These pens are red. These ones are blue.)

4. Celles (feminine plural): It corresponds to "these ones" or "the ones" for feminine plural nouns.

- Ces maisons sont grandes. Celles-là sont petites. (These houses are big. Those ones are small.)

These demonstrative pronouns agree in gender and number with the nouns they replace. The choice between "celui," "celle," "ceux," and "celles" depends on the gender and number of the noun being referred to and the context of the sentence. Demonstrative pronouns are essential for avoiding repetition and adding clarity to your sentences in French.

Demonstrative Pronouns for Objects

Celui-ci est mon livre. (This one is my book.)

Je préfère cette robe à celle-là. (I prefer this dress to that one.)

Demonstrative Pronouns for People:

- Qui est ce monsieur ? Celui-ci est le professeur. (Who is this gentleman? This one is the professor.)

- Cette dame est plus gentille que celle-là. (This lady is kinder than that one.)

Demonstrative Pronouns in Comparison:

- Ce gâteau est meilleur que celui que j'ai mangé hier. (This cake is better than the one I had yesterday.)

- Il est plus intelligent que celui qui était ici hier. (He is smarter than the one who was here yesterday.)

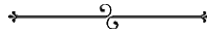
Demonstrative Pronouns for Emphasis:

Je veux ce livre-ci, pas l'autre. (I want this book here, not the other one.)

Ces pommes-ci sont délicieuses. (These apples here are delicious.)

Practical Exercises and Activities

- Test your understanding of demonstrative pronouns with a variety of exercises.
- Engage in practical activities to reinforce your ability to use demonstrative pronouns in everyday scenarios.
- Challenge yourself with quizzes and role-play exercises to master demonstrative pronouns.



14.

Conjonctions de Coordination (Coordinating Conjunctions)

Coordinating conjunctions are words used to connect words, phrases, or clauses of equal importance in a sentence. In French, the most common coordinating conjunctions are "et" (and), "mais" (but), "ou" (or), "donc" (so), "car" (for), and "ni" (neither/nor).

Example:

J'aime les pommes et les oranges. (I like apples and oranges.)

La voix active et la voix passive (Active Voice and Passive Voice):

These are two different voices used in sentences to convey the action of a verb.

1. La voix active (Active Voice):

In active voice sentences, the subject of the sentence performs the action.

Example:

Le chat mange la souris. (The cat eats the mouse.)

In this sentence, "Le chat" (The cat) is the subject that performs the action of eating.

2. La voix passive (Passive Voice):

In passive voice sentences, the subject receives the action. Passive voice is formed by using the appropriate form of the verb "être" (to be) followed by the past participle of the main verb.

Example:

La souris est mangée par le chat. (The mouse is eaten by the cat.)

In this sentence, "La souris" (The mouse) is the subject receiving the action, and "est mangée" (is eaten) is the passive construction.

Certainly! Here are some practice sentences for both coordinating conjunctions and active/passive voice in French:

Practices and exercises:

- Utilisez "et," "mais," ou "ou" pour compléter les phrases suivantes (Use "et," "mais," or "ou" to complete the following sentences):

J'aime le chocolat _____ la vanille. (I like chocolate _____ vanilla.)

Il veut un café _____ un thé. (He wants a coffee _____ a tea.)

Elle aime nager _____ danser. (She likes swimming _____ dancing.)

➤ Active Voice and Passive Voice:

1. Transformez les phrases actives en phrases passives (Transform the active sentences into passive sentences):

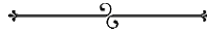
Actif : Les étudiants lisent le livre. (The students read the book.)

Passif : Le livre _____ par les étudiants. (The book _____ by the students.)

2. Transformez les phrases passives en phrases actives (Transform the passive sentences into active sentences):

Passif : La maison a été construite par des ouvriers. (The house was built by workers.)

Actif : Des ouvriers _____ la maison. (Workers _____ the house.)



15.

L'Impératif / Giving Commands

L'Impératif is the French grammatical mood used to give commands or make requests. It's similar to the imperative mood in English. Here's an overview of how to form and use the imperative in French:

Affirmative Commands:

To give affirmative commands (telling someone to do something), you usually use the present tense forms of verbs. However, for regular -er, -ir, and -re verbs, there are some irregularities. Here are the general rules:

For regular -er verbs (e.g., parler - to speak):

Remove the subject pronoun (tu, vous, nous).

Use the present tense form of the verb.

Example: Parle (tu) ! - Speak!

For regular -ir verbs (e.g., finir - to finish):

Remove the subject pronoun (tu, vous, nous).

Use the present tense form of the verb.

Example: Finis (tu) ! - Finish!

For regular -re verbs (e.g., vendre - to sell):

Remove the subject pronoun (tu, vous, nous).

Replace the -re ending with -s for tu and -z for vous.

Example: Vends (tu) ! - Sell!

Negative Commands:

To give negative commands (telling someone not to do something), you use the present tense of the verb ne (or n') + the verb + pas (or other negative words like plus, jamais, rien, etc.). Here are examples:

Ne parle pas (tu) ! - Don't speak!

N'oubliez pas (vous) ! - Don't forget!

Pronoun Placement:

When using pronouns (e.g., me, te, nous, vous, le, la, les), they typically come before the verb in affirmative commands and between ne and the verb in negative commands.

- Parle-moi (parles-moi) ! - Speak to me!

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- Ne m'oublie pas (ne m'oubliez pas) ! - Don't forget me!

Irregular Verbs:

There are some common irregular verbs in the imperative form, such as être (sois, soyons, soyez), avoir (aie, ayons, ayez), savoir (sache, sachons, sachez), and vouloir (veuille, veuillons, veuillez), among others.

The imperative mood is used in various situations, from giving direct commands to making polite requests. It's an essential part of communication in French, especially when giving instructions or asking someone to do something.

Practices and exercises:

- Practice real-life scenarios such as ordering food at a restaurant or asking for directions.
- Engage in conversations with native French speakers or language partners.
- Write a diary entry in French each day, describing your experiences and thoughts.

Conclusion

In conclusion, "Mastering French: A Comprehensive Guide" serves as your indispensable companion on the journey to fluency in the beautiful French language. From the very basics to advanced concepts, this book has covered it all. We've explored grammar, vocabulary, pronunciation, and cultural nuances. We've delved into the intricacies of verb conjugations and sentence structures, ensuring that you're well-equipped for real-world conversations.

But mastering a language isn't just about the mechanics; it's about embracing the culture and connecting with its people. This book has not only imparted linguistic knowledge but also offered insights into the rich tapestry of French culture, history, and everyday life.

As you embark on your adventure to become a confident French speaker, remember that language learning is a journey of curiosity, patience, and perseverance. The pages of this book have provided you with the tools and knowledge you need, but the true mastery lies in your dedication to practice and engage with the language.

So, with "Mastering French" in hand, embrace the beauty of the French language, savor the flavors of French cuisine, and immerse yourself in the culture of France.

Glossary

Adjective: A word used to describe or modify a noun, indicating its characteristics or qualities. In French, adjectives must agree in gender and number with the nouns they modify.

Adverb: A word that modifies a verb, adjective, or other adverb, often indicating manner, time, place, or degree.

Conjugation: The inflection of a verb to show its tense, mood, person, and number. French verbs are conjugated differently based on these factors.

Demonstrative Pronouns: Pronouns used to point to specific nouns, such as "this," "these," "that," and "those." In French, they include "celui," "celle," "ceux," and "celles."

Grammar: The set of rules governing the structure and use of a language. French grammar includes rules for word order, verb conjugation, and

Imperative: A mood used to give commands or make requests. In French, it's used to give direct orders or suggestions.

Indirect Object Pronouns: Pronouns that represent the indirect object of a verb, often replacing phrases like "to him," "to her," or "to them." In French, examples include "lui" and "leur."

Infinitive: The base form of a verb, often preceded by "to" in English. In French, infinitive verbs end in -er, -ir, or -re.

Noun: A word that represents a person, place, thing, or idea. Nouns in French have gender (masculine or feminine) and number (singular or plural).

Passé Composé: A compound past tense used in French to indicate actions that are completed in the past.

Prepositions: Words that show the relationship between nouns or pronouns and other elements in a sentence. Common French prepositions include "à," "de," "pour," and "avec."

Pronoun: A word that takes the place of a noun to avoid repetition. French pronouns include subject pronouns, object pronouns, and possessive pronouns.

Tense: A grammatical category that expresses the time of an action, event, or state. In French, there are various tenses, such as the present, past, and future tenses.

Verb: A word that expresses an action, occurrence, or state of being. French verbs are categorized into regular and irregular verbs, and they are conjugated differently based on tense and subject.

Vocabulary: The set of words and phrases in a language. Expanding your French vocabulary is crucial for effective communication.

Voice: The grammatical category that indicates whether a verb is in the active or passive voice. In French, voice can affect verb conjugations and sentence structure.

Phonetics: The study of the sounds of human speech, including the articulation and pronunciation of sounds in French.

Accent: A diacritical mark placed above certain letters in French to indicate pronunciation, such as the acute accent (é) or the circumflex accent (ê).

Cognate: Words in French and English (or other languages) that have a common origin and share similar meanings and spellings.

Conjunction: A word used to connect words, phrases, or clauses in a sentence. Common French conjunctions include "et" (and) and "mais" (but).

Definite Article: The word "the" in English. In French, definite articles vary based on the gender and number of the noun, with forms like "le," "la," "les," and "l'."

Gender: A grammatical category that assigns nouns and pronouns as either masculine or feminine in French. Gender affects articles, adjectives, and pronouns.

Interrogative Pronoun: Pronouns used to form questions, such as "qui" (who), "quoi" (what), "où" (where), "quand" (when), and "comment" (how).

Prepositional Phrase: A group of words that begins with a preposition and ends with a noun or pronoun. Prepositional phrases provide information about location, direction, or time.

Subject Pronoun: Pronouns used to represent the subject of a sentence. In French, subject pronouns include "je" (I), "tu" (you), "il/elle/on" (he/she/one), and others.

Syntax: The arrangement of words and phrases to create well-formed sentences in a language. French syntax can differ from English and affects word order.

Vowel: A speech sound produced without significant constriction or closure in the vocal tract. French vowels include "a," "e," "i," "o," and "u."

Accent Marks: Diacritical marks used in French to indicate stress or pronunciation differences. Examples include the grave accent (à), the cedilla (ç), and the diaeresis (ë).

Orthography: The conventional spelling system of a language. French orthography can be complex due to silent letters and irregularities.

